In the claims:

Remaining claims are 1-33.

1 / 1	1. (Original) A magnetic head assembly having an air bearing surface (ABS)
Subt	comprising:
3	a read head including:
4	first and second ferromagnetic shield layers;
-9,Bl	a read sensor recessed from the ABS and which includes a ferromagnetic free layer;
2/8/11 P	a ferromagnetic flux guide magnetically connected to the read sensor and extending
7	from the read sensor to the ABS for conducting field signals to the read sensor;
8	each of the read sensor and the flux guide being located between ferromagnetic first
9	and second shield layers;
10	a distance between the first and second shield layers at the ABS being less than a
11	distance between the first and second shield layers at the read sensor; and
12	a longitudinal biasing stack (LBS) magnetically coupled to the free layer for
13	biasing a magnetic moment of the free layer parallel to the ABS and parallel to major
14	planes of the layers.
1	2. (Original) A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 1 wherein the LBS
2	includes:
3	a hard bias layer; and
4	a nonmagnetic metal spacer layer located between and interfacing the free layer and the
5	hard bias layer.
1	3. (Withdrawn) A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 1 wherein the LBS
2	includes:
3	a ferromagnetic pinned layer;
4	a nonmagnetic metal spacer layer located between and interfacing the free layer and the
5	pinned layer; and
6	an antiferromagnetic pinning layer exchange coupled to the pinned layer for pinning a
7	magnetic moment of the pinned layer.

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1/		4.	(Withdrawn)	A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 1 wherein the spacer
2/3/	layer i	is tantal	um (Ta) and the	e pinned layer is magnetostatically coupled to the free layer.
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$\mathcal{V}_{\boldsymbol{p}'}$		5.	(Withdrawn)	A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 1 wherein the spacer
2	layer i	is ruther	nium (Ru) and t	he pinned layer is antiparallel coupled to the free layer.
1 11 /	7			
1PD /		6.		A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 1 wherein the spacer
V ₂	layer i	s a non	magnetic electri	ically nonconductive barrier layer.
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1		7.	(Original)	A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 1 further comprising:
2		the flu	ıx guide includi	ing an extension of the free layer which extends from the sensor to
3	the Al	BS;		
4		the rea	ad sensor furthe	er including:
5			a ferromagnet	tic pinned layer that has a magnetic moment;
6			an antiferron	nagnetic pinning layer exchange coupled to the pinned layer for
7		pinnin	g the magnetic	moment of the pinned layer; and
8			a spacer layer	located between the pinned layer and said free layer; and
9		said p	inned layer, pin	ning layer and spacer layer being located only in said read sensor.
1		8.	(Original)	A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 7 further comprising:
2		a write	e head including	g: /
3			ferromagnetic	first and second pole piece layers that have a yoke portion located
4		betwe	en a pole tip po	ortion and a back gap portion;
5			a nonmagnetic	write gap layer located between the pole tip portions of the first and
6	second pole piece layers			
7			an insulation s	stack with at least one coil layer embedded therein located between
8		the yo	ke portions of t	the first and second pole piece layers; and
9			the first and s	econd pole piece layers being connected at their back gap portions.
1 .		9.	(Original)	A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 8 including:
2		the se	cond shield/lay	er being located between the first shield layer and the second pole

piece layer; and

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the free layer being located between the pinned layer and the second shield layer.

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1	10. (Withdrawn) A magnetic head assembly as claimed in claim 8 including:
213	the second shield layer being located between the first shield layer and the second pole
γ_{ja}	piece layer; and
4	the pinned layer being located between the free layer and the second shield layer.
	11. (Original) A magnetic disk drive including:
$\sum_{k=1}^{2^{k}} J_{k}$	a read head including:
52 N	first and second ferromagnetic shield layers;
\ ₄ \ ⁰	a read sensor recessed from the ABS and which includes a ferromagnetic free layer;
5	a ferromagnetic flux guide magnetically connected to the read sensor and extending
6	from the read sensor to the ABS for conducting field signals to the read sensor;
7	each of the read sensor and the flux guide being located between ferromagnetic first
8	and second shield layers;
9	a distance between the first and second shield layers at the ABS being less than a
10	distance between the first and second shield layers at the read sensor; and
11	a longitudinal biasing stack (LBS) magnetically coupled to the free layer for
12	biasing a magnetic moment of the free layer parallel to the ABS and parallel to major
13	planes of the layers;
14	a write head including:
15	ferromagnetic first and second pole piece layers that have a yoke portion located
16	between a pole tip portion and a back gap portion;
17	a nonmagnetic write gap layer located between the pole tip portions of the first and
18	second pole piece layers;
19	an insulation stack with at least one coil layer embedded therein located between
20	the yoke portions of the first and second pole piece layers; and
21	the first and second pole piece layers being connected at their back gap portions;
22	a housing;
23	a magnetic disk rotatably supported in the housing;
24	a support mounted in the housing for supporting the magnetic head assembly with said
25	ABS facing the magnetic disk so that the magnetic head assembly is in a transducing relationship
26	with the magnetic disk;

a spindle motor for rotating the magnetic disk; an actuator positioning means connected to the support for moving the magnetic head assembly to multiple positions with respect to said magnetic disk; and a processor connected to the magnetic head assembly, to the spindle motor and to the actuator for exchanging signals with the magnetic head assembly, for controlling movement of the magnetic disk and for controlling the position of the magnetic head assembly. 12. (Original) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 11 wherein the LBS includes: a hard bias layer; and a nonmagnetic metal spacer layer located between and interfacing the free layer and the 5 hard bias layer. 1 13. (Withdrawn) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 11 wherein the LBS 2 includes: a ferromagnetic pinned layer; 3 a nonmagnetic metal spacer layer located between and interfacing the free layer and the 4 pinned layer; and 5 6 an antiferromagnetic pinning layer exchange coupled to the pinned layer for pinning a 7 magnetic moment of the pinned layer. 14. (Withdrawn) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 11 wherein the spacer 1 2 layer is tantalum (Ta)/and the pinned layer is magnetostatically coupled to the free layer. 1 15. (Withdrawn) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 11 wherein the the spacer layer is ruthenium (Ru) and the pinned layer is antiparallel coupled to the free layer. 2 16. (Original) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 11 wherein the spacer 1

layer is a nonmagnetic electrically nonconductive barrier layer.

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17.	(Original)	A magnetic disk	drive as clai	imed in claim	11 further co	omprising:
the flux gui	de including an ex	tension of the free	layer which	extends from	the sensor t	to the ABS
the	read sensor furthe	er including:		/		

a ferromagnetic pinned layer that has a magnetic moment;

an antiferromagnetic pinning layer exchange coupled to the pinned layer for pinning the magnetic moment of the pinned layer; and

a spacer layer located between the pinned layer and said free layer; and said pinned layer, pinning layer and spacer layer being located only in said read sensor.

18. (Original) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 17 including: the second shield layer being located between the first shield layer and the second pole piece layer; and

the free layer being located between/the pinned layer and the second shield layer.

19. (Withdrawn) A magnetic disk drive as claimed in claim 17 including: the second shield layer being located between the first shield layer and the second pole piece layer; and

the pinned layer being located between the free layer and the second shield layer.

20. (Withdrawn) A method of making a magnetic head assembly having an air bearing surface (ABS) comprising the steps of:

forming a read head including the steps of:

forming first and second ferromagnetic shield layers;

forming a read sensor recessed from the ABS with the read sensor including a ferromagnetic free layer;

forming a ferromagnetic flux guide magnetically connected to the read sensor and extending from the read sensor to the ABS for conducting field signals to the read sensor;

forming each of the read sensor and the flux guide between ferromagnetic first and second shield layers with a distance between the first and second shield layers at the ABS being less than a distance between the first and second shield layers at the read sensor;

forming an insulation layer between the free layer and one of the shield layers; and forming a longitudinal bias stack (LBS) magnetically coupled to the free layer for biasing a magnetic moment of the free layer parallel to the ABS and parallel to major planes of the layers.

21. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 20 wherein forming the LBS includes the steps of: forming a hard bias layer; and forming a nonmagnetic metal spacer layer between the free layer and the hard bias layer. 22. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 20 wherein forming the LBS further includes the steps of: forminga ferromagnetic pinned layer; forming a nonmagnetic metal spacer layer between the free layer and the pinned layer; and forming an antiferromagnetic pinning layer exchange coupled to the pinned layer for pinning a magnetic moment of the pinned layer. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 20 wherein the spacer layer is formed 23. 1 of tantalum (Ta) and the pinned layer is magnetostatically coupled to the free layer. 2 24. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 20 wherein the spacer layer is formed 1 2 of ruthenium (Ru) and the pinned layer is antiparallel coupled to the free layer. 1 25. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 20 including forming the spacer layer as a nonmagnetic electrically nonconductive barrier layer. 2 26. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 20 further comprising: 1 forming the flux guide to include an extension of the free layer which extends from the 2 3 sensor to the ABS; forming the read sensor including the steps of: 4 forming a ferromagnetic pinhed layer that has a magnetic moment; 5 forming an antiferromagnetic\pinning layer exchange coupled to the pinned layer 6 for pinning the magnetic moment of the pinned layer; 7 8 forming a spacer layer between the pinned layer and said free layer; and 9 the forming of said pinned layer, pinning layer and spacer layer being only in said

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read sensor.

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1	27. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 26 further comprising:
. 2	forming a write head including the steps of
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. 4\0	forming ferromagnetic first and second pole piece layers that have a yoke portion between a pole tip portion and a back gap portion;
$\subset^{\kappa}_{\downarrow}$	forming a nonmagnetic write gar lover between the note tip portions of the first and
5 km	forming a nonmagnetic write gap layer between the pole tip portions of the first and second pole piece layers;
΄ (² ο _κ ,	forming an insulation stock with at least one coil layer embedded therein between
8	forming an insulation stack with at least one coil layer embedded therein between
9	the yoke portions of the first and second pole piece layers; and connecting the first and second pole piece layers at their back gap portions.
9	connecting the first and second pole piece layers at their back gap portions.
1	28. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 27 including the steps of:
2	forming the second shield layer between the first shield layer and the second pole piece
3	layer; and
4	forming the free layer between the pinned layer and the second shield layer.
•	forming the free layer settleen the primed layer and the second shield layer.
1	29. (Withdrawn) Amethod as claimed in claim 27 including the steps of:
2	forming the second shield layer between the first shield layer and the second pole piece
3	layer; and
4	forming the pinned layer between the free layer and the second shield layer.
1	30. (Withdrawn) A method of making a read head that has an air bearing surface
2	(ABS) comprising the steps of:
3	forming a ferromagnetic first shield layer;
4	forming a plurality of sensor material layers on the first shield layer;
5	forming a first mask on the sensor material layers recessed from the ABS for defining a
6	stripe height of a read sensor;
7	milling exposed portions of the sensor material layers and back filling with a first
8	insulation that has a thickness less than a thickness of the sensor material layers milled away;
9	removing the first mask;
10	forming a ferromagnetic free material layer on the remaining sensor material layers and
11	the first insulation layer;
12	forming a longitudinal biasing stack (LBS) material layer on the free material layer;

13	forming a second mask on the LBS/material layer recessed from the ABS for defining a
14	track width of the read sensor and a flux ghide;
15	milling away all exposed portions of the LBS and free material layers to form said track
\1 \1 \1	width and back filling with a second insulation layer;
Y 7'	/ removing the second mask; /
18	forming a third mask on a remaining LBS material layer defining a back edge of the flux
19	guide wherein the read head is located between the ABS and said back edge;
20	milling away all exposed LBS and free material layers and back filling with a third
21	insulation layer;
22	removing the third mask,
23	forming a second shield ayer on the remaining LBS and free material layers; and
24	lapping all remaining ayers to form said ABS with the flux guide having a front edge
25	located at the ABS.
1	31. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the forming of the sensor
2	material layers further includes the steps of:
3	forming an antiferromagnetic pinning layer on the first shield layer;
4	forming a ferromagnetic pinned layer exchange coupled to the pinning layer; and
5	forming a space layer on the pinned layer.
1	32. (Withdrawn) A method of making a read head that has an air bearing surface
2	(ABS) comprising the steps of:
3	forming a ferromagnetic first shield layer;
4	forming a longitudinal biasing stack (LBS) on the first shield layer;
5	forming a plurality of sensor material layers including a ferromagnetic free layer on the
6	first LBS;
7	forming/a first mask on the sensor material layers for defining a stripe height of a flux
8	guide;
9	milling exposed portions of the sensor material layers down to said free layer and back
10	filling with a first insulation layer;
11	removing the first mask;
12	forming a second mask on remaining sensor material layers recessed from the ABS for
13	defining a frack width of the read sensor and the flux guide;

track width and back filling with a second insulation layer; 15 removing the second mask; forming a third mask on further remaining free material layers and recessed from the ABS for defining a stripe height of the read head; milling away all exposed portions of the further remaining sensor material layers and back filling with a third insulation layer with a thickness less than the sensor material layers milled 21 away; 22 removing the third mask; 23 forming a second shield layer on still further remaining free material layers; and lapping all still further remaining layers to form said ABS with the flux guide having a 24 25 front edge located at the ABS. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the forming of the sensor 1 33. material layers further includes the steps of: 2 forming a spacer layer on the free layer; 3 forming a ferromagnetic pinned layer on the spacer layer; and 4 5 forming an antiferromagnetic pinning layer on the pinned layer.

milling away all exposed portions of the remaining sensor material layers to form said

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